UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
REGION 2
290 BROADWAY
NEW YORK, NY 10007-1866

JUL 12 2006

To All Interested Government Agencies and Public Groups:

In accordance with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) procedures for the preparation of environmental impact statements (EIS), an environmental review has been performed on the proposed agency action below:

Project Name:	Whitney Point Wastewater Collection System and Treatment Plant
Purpose of Project:	This project involves construction of a municipal wastewater collection system and wastewater treatment facility to alleviate public health and water quality issues associated with inadequate individual on-site septic systems.
Project Originator:	Village of Whitney Point
Project Location:	Broome County, New York
Project Description:	The proposed project involves construction of 37,000 linear feet of 8" diameter sanitary sewers, a wastewater treatment facility, and associated pumping stations and force mains.
Estimated Eligible Project Costs:	$ 7,300,000
EPA Grants:	$ 687,300

Our environmental review of this project indicates that no significant adverse environmental impacts will result from the proposed action. Consequently, we have made a decision not to prepare an EIS on the project. This decision is based on a careful review of the project's environmental information document and other supporting information. All of these documents, along with the Environmental Assessment (copy enclosed), are on file at the offices of the EPA Region 2 and the Village of Whitney Point, New York, where they are available for public scrutiny upon request. The EA is also available on EPA Region 2's website at http://www.epa.gov/region02/spmm/r2nepa.htm#r2docs.

Comments supporting or disagreeing with this decision may be submitted to EPA for consideration. All comments must be received within 30 calendar days of the date of this finding of no significant impact (FNSI). Please address your comments to: Grace Musumeci, Chief, Environmental Review Section, at the above address. No administrative action will be taken on the project for at least 30 calendar days after the date of this FNSI.

Sincerely,

Alan D. Steinberg

Alan J. Steinberg
Regional Administrator

Enclosure

Environmental Assessment

I. Project Identification

Project Name: Whitney Point Wastewater Collection System and Treatment Plant

Grant Applicant: Village of Whitney Point
2612 Liberty Street
PO Box 729
Whitney Point, New York 13862

Project Location: Village of Whitney Point
Broome County, New York

II. Description of the Facility Planning Area

The planning area for the project, the Village of Whitney Point, is located in the Town of Triangle, Broome County, New York (Figures 1 and 2).

The Village of Whitney Point is a rural community, with a mix of residential and commercial properties. Based on the 2000 census, the population of the Village of Whitney Point is 965, which represents a nine percent decrease from the 1990 census estimate of 1,054. However, recent population projections indicate that Broome County's population is expected to increase by four percent between 2000 and 2025.

Interstate 81, US Route 11, NYS Routes 26, 79 and 206, and the New York Susquehanna and Western Railway pass through the Village (Figure 3). There are two main commercial areas: downtown at Main and Railroad Streets, and the US Route 11 commercial corridor. Commercial uses are mainly stores, restaurants, service businesses, gas stations, and offices. The main recreational areas serving Village residents are the Broome County Fairgrounds on US Route 11 and Dorchester Park.

The Village is situated in the Susquehanna River Basin at the confluence of the Tioughnioga and Otselic Rivers. It is protected from flooding by the Whitney Point Flood Control Dam, located 0.75 miles upstream of the Village, and a levee system along the southwest bank of the Tioughnioga River. The levee system is jointly maintained and regulated by the United States Army Corps of Engineers (COE) and the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC). Whitney Point Lake, one of thirteen COE reservoir projects in the Susquehanna River Watershed, was created by the flood control dam to provide flood control for the valley along the lower Tioughnioga River, the lower Chenango River, and the Susquehanna River downstream from Binghamton. The Lake is also used for recreation and upland wildlife management.

VILLAGE OF WHITNEY POINT
BROOME COUNTY, NEW YORK

WASTEWATER TREATMENT AND COLLECTION SYSTEM PROJECT

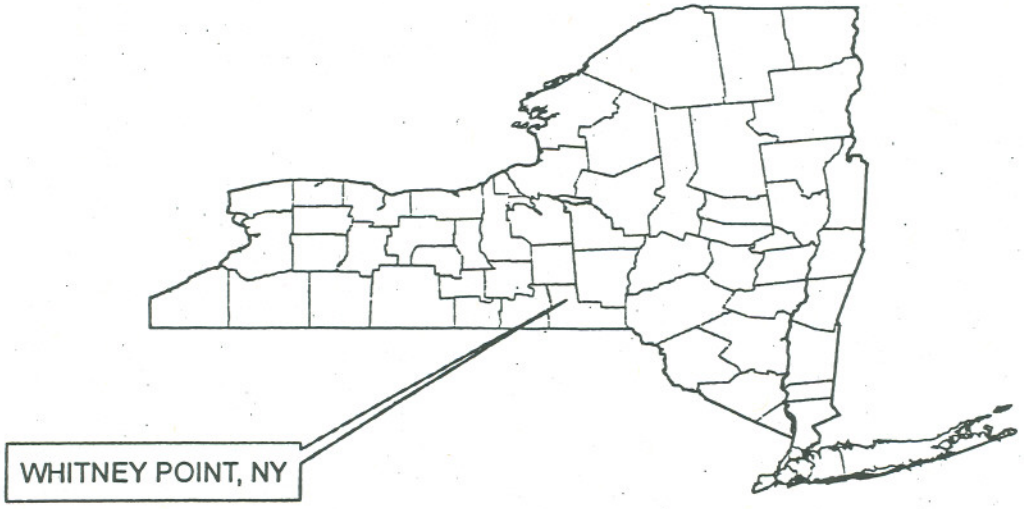


FIGURE 1

Figure 2

VILLAGE OF WHITNEY POINT
BROOME COUNTY, NY

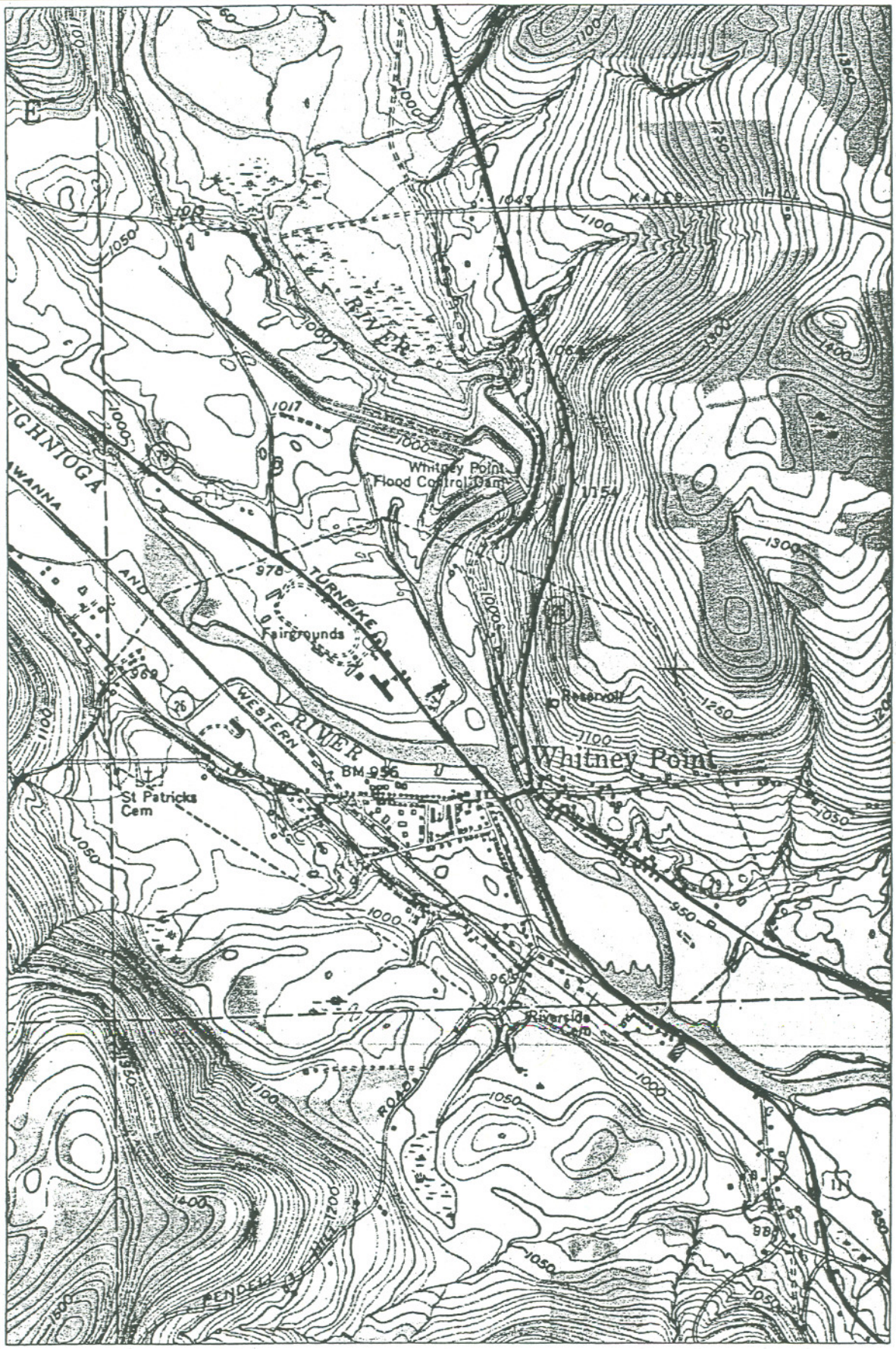


Figure 3

VILLAGE OF WHITNEY POINT
BROOME COUNTY, NY

The Village's municipal water system serves approximately 435 connections in the Village and was recently upgraded. The main water supply consists of two wells located on the north side of Main Street and four wells located along the Tioughnioga River. Water production averages approximately 120,000 gallons per day (gpd). A 500,000 gallon water storage tank located on the eastern side of NYS Route 26 provides system storage. The water system is interconnected with the water system of the nearby Town of Lisle to provide a backup source of water to both municipalities. Both the Town of Lisle and the Village of Whitney Point have wellhead protection plans in place.

III. Purpose and Need for the Project

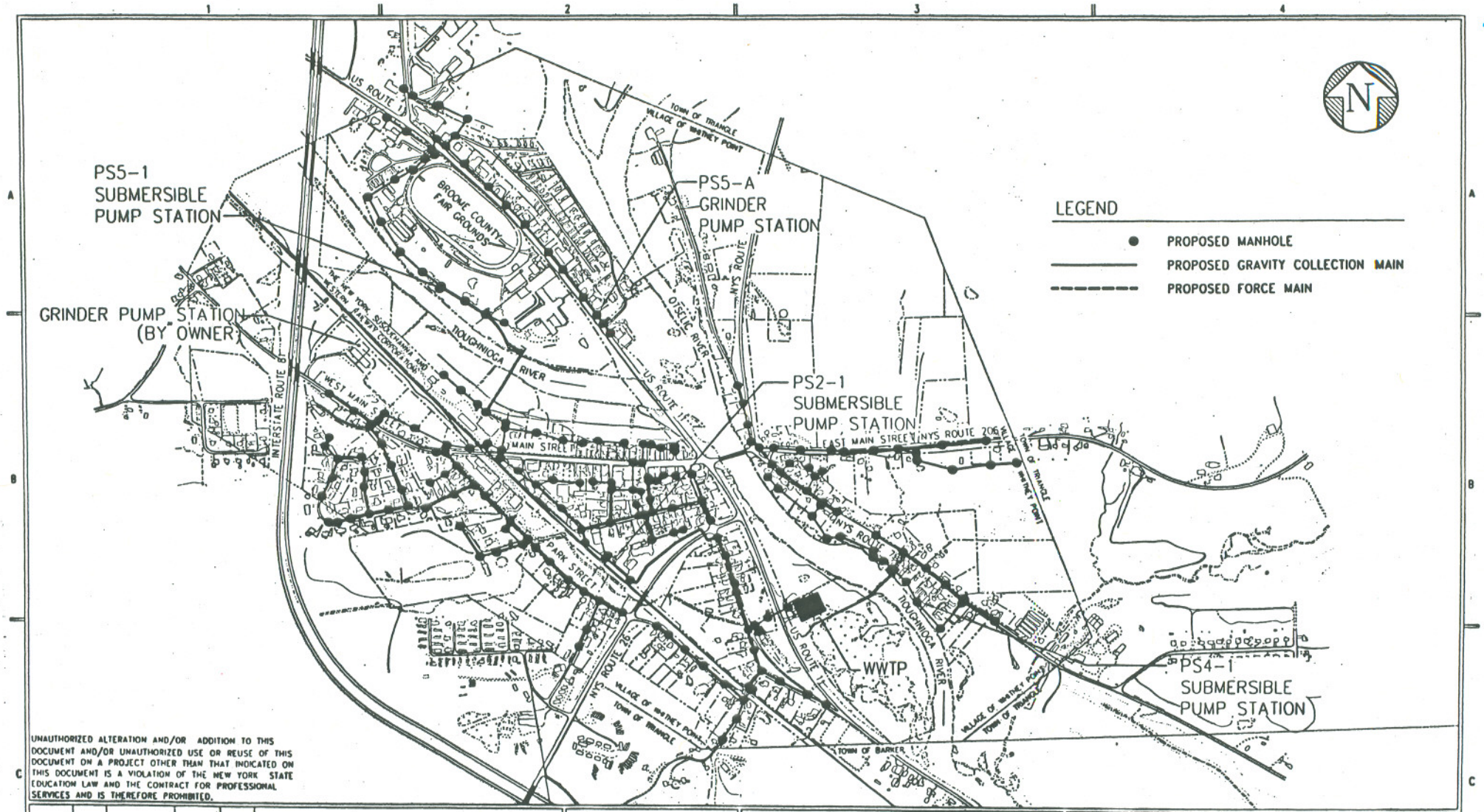
The Village currently has no municipal wastewater collection or treatment facilities, and much of the Village has heavy, poorly drained soils. As a result, individual sewage disposal systems in the Village do not function properly and are reported to be plagued with problems. In addition, wastewater from the downtown area of the Village was previously directed to a stormwater sewer line which discharges to the Tioughnioga River. Most businesses and homes have reportedly been disconnected from this pipe, but there is insufficient space to construct adequate on-site septic systems on these properties. Consequently, poorly treated septic tank effluent from many of the Village's businesses, residences and schools flows to, and/or migrates through the soils to, the Tioughnioga and the Otselic Rivers.

The Susquehanna River Basin Commission has identified various causes of stream impairments in the Upper Susquehanna River Basin. They include agricultural runoff, other non-point sources of pollution, and municipal wastewater. Furthermore, the NYSDEC has expressed particular concern about septic discharges from the Village reaching the Tioughnioga River.

IV. Description of Selected Plan

The Village is proposing to construct a municipal wastewater collection and treatment system to eliminate the above-mentioned problems. The proposed system would initially serve approximately 360 homes, 50 businesses, 3 schools, and 5 publicly-owned buildings in the Village. The project has the following major project components:

A. Wastewater Collection System - The proposed wastewater collection system would initially service most of the structures in the Village. It would consist of approximately 37,000 linear feet (lf) of gravity sewers ranging from 8" to 12" in diameter, 3 submersible pump stations, 4 grinder-pump stations, 2,900 lf of 6" diameter force main, 1,015 lf of 4" force main, 700 lf of 2" force main, and associated manholes and appurtenances (Figure 4).



ISSUE	REV.	LOCATION	DATE	AP'D	REMARKS

SCALE	1"=800'
DRAWN	MKS
DATE	08/05/04
DESIGNED	JEH

EXHIBIT C
COLLECTION SYSTEM LAYOUT

VILLAGE OF WHITNEY POINT BROOME COUNTY

Lamont Engineers
ENGINEERS - PLANNERS - FACILITY OPERATIONS
ONE MAIN ST., CORLESKILL, N.Y. 12043 (518) 234-4029

PROJECT NO.	DRAWING NO.	FILE NO.
2003006	2003006.EXC	EXC

Figure 4

B. Wastewater Treatment Plant - The treatment facility would consist of two sequencing batch reactors capable of treating wastewater to the secondary effluent limits established for the facility in the State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) permit issued by the NYSDEC (Figures 5 and 6). The major components and processes of the facility are as follows:

1. Control Building: A 42 foot by 48 foot concrete block control building will house an office/lab area, a blower room, lavatory, mechanical room, and sludge dewatering equipment.

2. Influent Flow Metering: A parshall flume will be provided for plant flow measurement, and transmit flow data to the control building.

3. Influent Pump Station: An influent pump station equipped with three submersible solids handling pumps will raise the incoming wastewater to the level of the plant headworks to begin the wastewater treatment process.

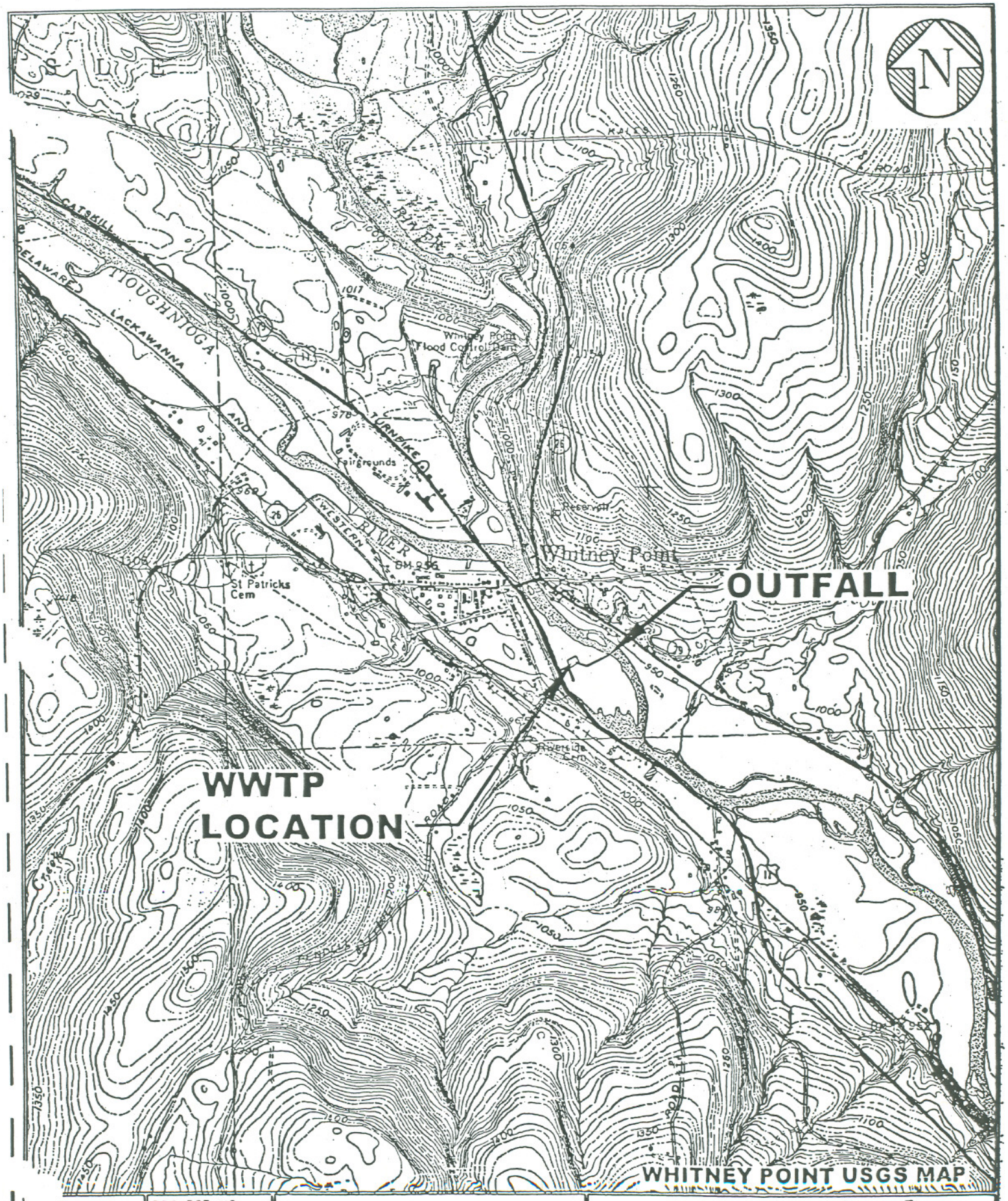
4. Preliminary Treatment: Preliminary treatment will consist of coarse screening with a manually-cleaned bar screen, followed by a grit chamber designed to remove finer heavy matter.

5. Sequencing Batch Reactors: Biological treatment, nitrification, and clarification of the wastewater will be accomplished by two sequencing batch reactors. The reactors will have a combined volume of 214,000 gallons. The wastewater will be aerated with fine bubble diffused air. Each basin will be equipped with an actuator-operated stainless steel decanter.

6. Disinfection: Seasonal disinfection of the treated effluent will be provided, in accordance with the SPDES permit limits, utilizing a liquid sodium hypochlorite chlorination system. A process controller will adjust the output of the hypochlorite feed pump to maintain the required chlorine concentration in the chlorine contact tank.

7. Outfall Pipe: Treated effluent from the facility will flow to an effluent sampling manhole and then to an outfall in the Tioughnioga River below the river's normal water level.

8. Wastewater Sludge Treatment and Disposal: Aerobic digesters will store and thicken waste sludge prior to dewatering. A total volume of 84,800 gallons of sludge storage in two tanks will provide for 30 days of sludge storage, with a twenty-five percent reserve. The control building will also house a belt filter press, sludge conveyor, and emulsion polymer system to dewater the sludge prior to transport to a NYSDEC-approved landfill for disposal.



08/06/04	PROJECT NO. 2003006	EXHIBIT 3 PROJECT LOCATION MAP	Figure 5 Lamont Engineers ENGINEERS · PLANNERS · FACILITY OPERATIONS
SCALE 1=2000'	DRAWN MKS	VILLAGE OF WHITNEY POINT BROOME COUNTY	

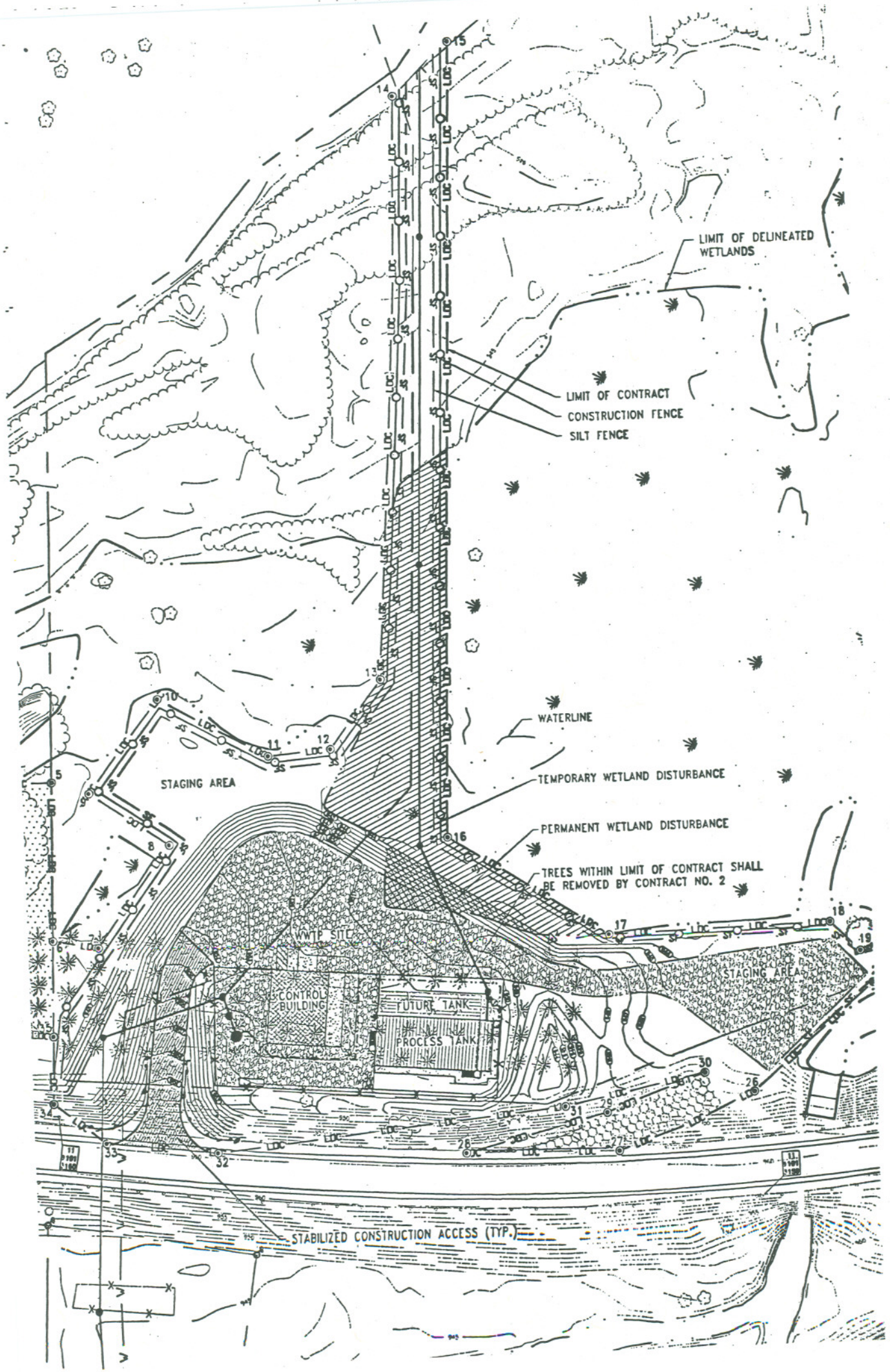

LIMIT OF DELINEATED WETLANDS
LIMIT OF CONTRACT
CONSTRUCTION FENCE
SILT FENCE
WATERLINE
TEMPORARY WETLAND DISTURBANCE
PERMANENT WETLAND DISTURBANCE
TREES WITHIN LIMIT OF CONTRACT SHALL BE REMOVED BY CONTRACT NO. 2
STAGING AREA
WWTP SITE
CONTROL BUILDING
FUTURE TANK
PROCESS TANK
STAGING AREA
STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ACCESS (TYP.)

Figure 6

V. Estimated Project Costs

EPA Grant-Eligible Cost	$7,300,000
EPA Grant No. XP982761-01-0	$ 470,500
EPA Grant No. XP982812-01-0	$ 216,800

Existing Yearly Household User Charge: $ 0 (no existing system)
Estimated Yearly Household User Charge: $597

VI. Evaluation of Alternatives

A. No Action Alternative

The No Action alternative is unacceptable because it would result in continuation of the existing situation. Current potential public health problems associated with inadequately treated wastewater and degraded surface water quality would continue. The problem will grow worse, especially as development pressure in the commercial areas of the Village increases. Eventually, state and/or federal enforcement action would be taken, and the Village would face penalties and fines. This alternative was rejected because it is neither environmentally sound nor legally allowable.

B. Conceptual and Treatment Process Alternatives

1. Wastewater Collection System Design Alternatives - Options considered during the study phase included small diameter gravity sewers with septic tank effluent pumping systems, grinder pump pressure sewers, vacuum sewers, and conventional sewers. These systems were compared relative to their applicability to all types of treatment processes, flexibility for future expansion, reliability of service, construction costs, and operating and maintenance costs. Also considered were the topography and service requirements (residential and commercial densities) of the service area. Based on comparison of the various available types of wastewater collection systems, a conventional gravity sewer system was selected to serve most areas, with grinder-pump pressure sewers to serve low-lying areas.

2. Wastewater Treatment Systems - The Village explored several treatment process alternatives, including extended aeration, sequencing batch reactors, intermittent sand filtration, rotating biological contactors, and modified trickling filters. These systems were compared based on their suitability for the various sites that were available, flexibility for future

expansion, reliability of service, construction costs, and operation and maintenance costs. After considering all of these factors in conjunction with the treatment plant site alternatives, the Village selected the sequencing batch reactor wastewater treatment process.

3. Location/Routing Alternatives

a. Wastewater Collection System - Various areas of the Village were prioritized for sewer service based on residential and commercial density and known areas of failing individual sewage disposal systems. Three priority levels were identified for inclusion in the proposed or future projects, as follows:

(1) areas that require immediate service,

(2) areas which should be served by the present project if it can be accomplished cost effectively, and

(3) areas which are too distant or have too little density to be cost effective to connect to the system at this time but which ought to be considered in the future if it is financially justifiable to do so.

During preliminary design, several investigations were performed to help optimize the pipeline routes, including wetlands, archeological, endangered species and elevation studies. Sewer line and force main routes were adjusted and relocated to avoid impacts to environmentally sensitive areas and minimize the amount of wastewater pumping required.

b. Wastewater Treatment Facility Siting - Four potential treatment plant site locations were identified, site selection criteria were established, and the four sites were evaluated as follows.

The first site is located along the southern end of Hickory Street (NYS Route 79), east of the Village. A portion of this site is located in the Town of Triangle and a small portion of the property is in the Town of Barker. This site possesses all of the design criteria. It was eliminated, however, because the Town of Barker was reluctant host the facility in the Town.

The second site is between the middle school and the fairgrounds. The site was determined to be too small to construct a treatment facility large enough to serve the entire Village.

The third site is north of the fairgrounds along the Tioughnioga River. The site is upstream of the Village and, consequently, its use would result in additional long-term operational costs due to the energy required to pump wastewater to the site.

The fourth site (the proposed site) for the proposed wastewater treatment plant is located at the south end of the Village on the east side of US Route 11. The twenty-five (25) acre property is at a low elevation relative to the Village, is relatively clear of large vegetation, and is separated from the nearest dwellings by the Tioughnioga River, a levee, and uninhabited floodplains. The site is screened from view from the north and the west by trees. It is bordered by the Tioughnioga River on the south and east, and is far from the residences located on the other side of the river.

VII. Environmental Consequences of the Selected Plan

A. Evaluation of Impacts

1. Surface Water and Groundwater Quality

Collecting and treating the wastewater from the Village will have a long-term positive impact on surface water and groundwater. There are currently many on-site septic systems that are inadequate or failing and/or discharge wastewater to the storm drainage system. The required effluent concentration limits established in the facility's SPDES permit will result in improved water quality in the Tioughnioga River, thereby providing improved habitat for fish and benthic invertebrate populations. Furthermore, seasonal disinfection of the effluent will reduce the concentrations of fecal coliform and bacteria in the river during the summer peak recreational months.

Elimination of effluent discharges from inadequate individual on-site wastewater disposal systems will also have a beneficial impact on groundwater quality

The Susquehanna River Basin Commission is developing a regional approach to improve water quality in the Susquehanna River Basin. This project will have a positive environmental effect on this portion of the Upper Susquehanna River Basin.

Any short-term impacts to surface water quality due to minor stream crossings will be minimal and temporary. Open-cut stream crossings will be performed in accordance with the requirements of a permit from the NYSDEC. The conditions of this permit require that the crossings be constructed "in the dry." No equipment or construction will be allowed in running water. The stream beds and banks will be restored to their original condition and the banks will be stabilized with jute mesh until vegetation is established.

Crossings of the Tioughnioga River will be accomplished by horizontal directional drilling. This trenchless method of pipe installation will not disturb the bed and banks of the Tioughnioga River.

There will be no stormwater runoff impacts associated with the project. All areas disturbed by the construction of the collection system will be restored to pre-construction conditions. The wastewater treatment plant site design includes a stormwater management facility designed to capture and attenuate peak stormwater runoff from the site.

2. Vegetation and Wildlife

There will be no significant adverse impacts to vegetation and wildlife in the collection system service area. Construction will be confined to existing rights-of-way and easements and all disturbed areas will be restored to preconstruction conditions. Pipeline crossings of the Tioughnioga River will be accomplished by horizontal directional drilling to avoid impacts to fish and other aquatic wildlife.

Construction on the wastewater treatment site will be limited to that area required for the actual placement of the fill and construction staging. The contractor will be required to erect a temporary orange construction fence around the site to alert workers to the limits of allowed disturbance.

3. Noise - During construction of the collection system and the wastewater treatment facility, ambient noise levels will increase as a result of the heavy equipment needed for construction. However, the impacts will be localized in the vicinity of the work sites, the work will be confined to normal working hours, and all machinery and vehicles are required to have proper muffling devices in compliance with the Occupational Safety and Health Act. Operation of the treatment plant and wastewater collection system will not result in any significant long-term increase in noise levels.

4. Air Quality - The planning area is within the Southern Tier East Intrastate Air Quality Control Region. There is a State Implementation Plan for the area that provides for maintenance of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS). The Southern Tier East Intrastate Air Quality Control Region is in attainment for all of the NAAQS. Although there will be some localized, short-term primary impacts due to dust and exhaust emissions, the proposed construction will not, by itself, result in any exceedences of the NAAQS. There should be no long-term adverse impacts to air quality from operation of the proposed facilities.

5. Environmentally Sensitive Areas

   a. Wetlands - Impacts to wetlands as a result of sewer installation will be minimal and temporary. The wastewater treatment plant site contains a small wetlands composed of Palustrine forested, scrub-shrub, and emergent wetland vegetative cover types. Construction of the wastewater treatment plant will result in a permanent loss of 0.048 acres of floodplain wetland, which will be mitigated by creating 0.12 acres of wetlands adjacent to the site (Figure 7). The Village has applied to the COE for an Individual Permit for this action pursuant to Section 404 of the Clean Water Act and will be subject to any conditions attached to the permit.

   b. Floodplains - Most of the Village is protected by a series of flood control levees along the west side of the Tioughnioga River. The east side of the river is not protected by levees but there are some homes in the floodplain along NYS Route 79. There will be no impact to the flood control levees that protect the Village. Sewer pipes to be installed along the levees will be located to avoid interference with the levee toe drains. Pipes which must cross under the levees will be installed a minimum of eight feet beneath the levee inspection trenches by horizontal directional drilling. No excavation of the levees will be allowed. All proposed construction along or under the levees has been reviewed by both the COE and the NYSDEC. Their recommendations have been incorporated into the design.

   The wastewater treatment plant site is located between the levee and the Tioughnioga River. Since the majority of the property is floodplain, the facility incorporates protection against flooding, and impacts to the floodplain are addressed in the facility's design.

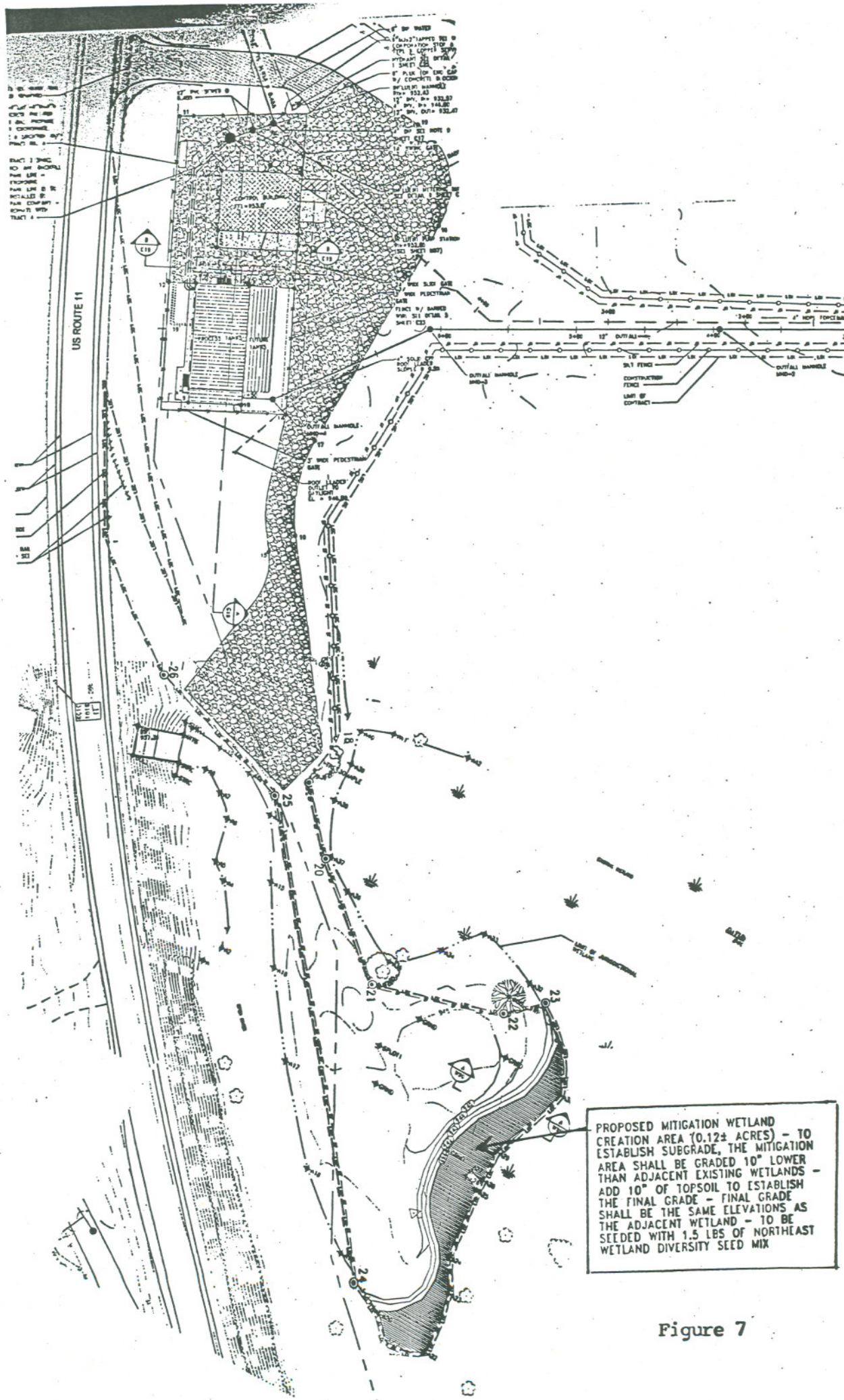

US ROUTE 11
PROPOSED MITIGATION WETLAND CREATION AREA (0.12± ACRES) - TO ESTABLISH SUBGRADE, THE MITIGATION AREA SHALL BE GRADED 10" LOWER THAN ADJACENT EXISTING WETLANDS - ADD 10" OF TOPSOIL TO ESTABLISH THE FINAL GRADE - FINAL GRADE SHALL BE THE SAME ELEVATIONS AS THE ADJACENT WETLAND - TO BE SEEDED WITH 1.5 LBS OF NORTHEAST WETLAND DIVERSITY SEED MIX

Figure 7

c. Endangered/Threatened Species - The NYSDEC and the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) were consulted regarding the presence of endangered and threatened species and/or critical habitats. Although no listed endangered/threatened species were identified, the USFWS recommended that "directional drill" be utilized for the two river crossings of the Tioughnioga River to avoid impacts to aquatic habitat and potential impact to a species of concern, the yellow lampmussel (*Lampsilis cariosa*). The proposed project incorporates the directional drill method for the installation of the river crossings in accordance with the USFWS's recommendation. Thus, the project will not impact any endangered/threatened species or species of concern.

d. Sole Source Aquifers - The Village lies within the boundary of the Clinton Street-Ballpark Sole Source Aquifer, an EPA-designated Sole Source Aquifer. No adverse impacts to this aquifer will occur as a result of the proposed project, but the aquifer should benefit from eliminating the use of inadequate on-site septic systems in the Village.

6. Cultural Resources - Stage 1A and 1B cultural resources investigations and archeological studies were completed for the project. Based on the findings, one section of wastewater force main with the potential to impact significant historical/cultural resources was modified to avoid the resource. Based on the revised design, the State Historic Preservation Officer sent the Village a letter on December 15, 2004 indicating that the project will have no adverse effect on historic resources.

7. Growth/Secondary Impacts of Induced Growth - The project is not expected to significantly affect population growth, but will allow planned commercial growth in the commercial areas of the Village. Providing suitable areas with adequate access to the transportation network for future commercial and industrial growth is a stated goal in the Village Comprehensive Plan. The Village has land use regulations in place to guide future commercial growth.

8. Socioeconomic and Aesthetic Issues - The project will have a positive impact on the Village of Whitney Point by providing an effective solution to the on-site wastewater problems in the Village. The project is anticipated to cost the average household $597 per year. This represents 1.7% of the Village's median household income of $34,934 (2000 Census).

9. Environmental Justice - The project area has been reviewed in accordance with EPA's criteria for identifying potential Environmental Justice (EJ) areas. Analysis of the project area indicates that minorities are less than three percent of the population (compared to 34.7%, the percentage for determining minority areas in rural areas of New York State), and that less than nine percent of residents have income below the poverty level (compared to 23.6%, which is the percentage that EPA uses in New York State to identify low income areas). Accordingly, the area does not meet the EPA criteria for being classified an EJ area and no additional EJ analysis is necessary.

B. Steps to Minimize Adverse Impacts on the Environment

1. Floodplain Mitigation - Flood elevation studies determined that construction of the fill pad elevating the wastewater treatment plant would raise the base flood elevation if mitigation measures were not implemented. To mitigate these impacts to the floodway, small trees and shrubs on 3.3 acres of vacant land immediately upstream of the site will be cleared to allow faster flow through that reach of stream during flood events. This will result in a slight lowering the elevation of the water surface compared to present conditions. To reduce the potential for erosion, the large trees on the riverbank will remain and the clear cut area will not be grubbed. The Village will obtain permanent easements on the upstream properties and maintain the area.

Thus, for floods of 25-year and 100-year recurrence probabilities, flood elevations are estimated to be as follows:

Flood Return Period	Site Condition	Calculated Flood Elevation (feet)
25 year	Existing Conditions	949.74
	Proposed project with mitigation	949.63
100 year	Existing Conditions	950.73
	Proposed project with mitigation	950.65

In light of the very slight elevation difference between calculated water level elevations for 25-year and 100-year floods, and considering that the "10 State Standards" require wastewater treatment facilities to be protected against physical damage by a 100-year flood, the plant is being designed to be fully operational in a 100-year storm event. In addition, the tops of the main treatment tanks will be nine feet higher than a 100-year flood event, which will protect against spillage from overtopping in the event that greater magnitude flooding were to occur. Various other design considerations will be incorporated into the design to ensure that the facility's integrity will not be compromised under flood conditions. The Village has applied to the NYSDEC for the required permit for the "Use of State Maintained Flood Control Land" to construct and operate the proposed project.

2. Wetland Mitigation - The fill required to elevate the plant was relocated, adjusted and analyzed several times during the design to minimize effects to the adjacent wetland and floodplain, and to minimize the amount of fill required and reduce the overall project cost. The original design configuration of the plant site required 6-8 acres of fill and would have resulted in up to 4 acres of wetland losses. Through design alterations, however, the site was reduced in size, the buildings and tanks were moved closer together, and the site was moved and reconfigured so that only 0.048 acres of wetlands would be lost. To mitigate the wetland impacts, 0.12 acres of Palustrine emergent wetland will be created. The created wetland will provide the same functions and benefits as the existing emergent wetlands that will be disturbed. The created wetlands will comprise the same or similar species of herbaceous vegetation as the impacted wetland and will maintain adequate habitat for the various species of wildlife that inhabit or utilize the property. The proposed mitigation will be located within the easternmost portion of the site, adjacent to the outlet channel of the flood gate that is located under NY Route 11. The mitigation site currently exists as a periodically mowed, early successional field. The mitigation area will be constructed by excavating the upland topsoil and subsurface soils to an elevation that is 10 to 12 inches lower in elevation than the adjacent emergent wetland. Topsoil will be added to match the elevation of the existing adjacent wetland. The side slopes of the mitigation area will be constructed on a 3:1 slope. Adjacent wetlands will be protected from unintentional encroachment by installation of a silt fence and temporary orange construction fencing. No additional temporary wetland impacts will occur from construction-related activities associated with the proposed mitigation.

3. Erosion and Sediment Control - Erosion and sediment control will be adhered to as described in the project's Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) prepared in accordance with New York State regulations. Erosion and sediment control during construction of the fill pad for the wastewater treatment facility is imperative since the project is located within the floodway of the Tioughnioga River and severe flooding would impact the progress and completion of the project. Access to other portions of the property will be restricted to minimize the amount of disturbance to the entire site. The treatment plant construction will be staged to ensure that the site is continually stabilized as the project proceeds. The treatment plant fill pad will be stabilized with an erosion control blanket constructed of straw and coconut fibers overlain with polypropylene netting that will degrade in about 24 months. This provides ample time to seed the area and establish the proposed turf areas. It is estimated that the flow velocity at the plant site in a 100-year event would be five (5) feet per second and that the erosion control blanket can withstand a maximum flow velocity of eight (8) feet per second. In areas where permanent and/or temporary wetland impacts are to occur, or in areas immediately adjacent to wetlands, erosion control measures will be implemented to reduce the possibility of any further unintentional impacts. Typical siltation and erosion control devices, such as silt fence, check dams, and jute mesh, will be installed to limit erosion and sedimentation into non-impacted wetlands and down-gradient waters. Undisturbed wetlands adjacent to the proposed development area will also be protected against sedimentation by the installation of sediment control devices. A silt fence will be installed along the wetland boundaries in the vicinity of the construction area to further protect them from unintentional impact. In addition, orange construction fence will be used to identify wetland boundaries and will restrict workers and equipment from traversing wetlands and other areas not slated for development. All erosion and sediment control measures employed by the contractor will comply with the NYSDEC standards.

4. Stormwater Management - A wet swale designed in accordance with the "New York State Stormwater Management Design Manual" is proposed to handle storm water runoff from the wastewater treatment plant site. The wet swale will treat the water quality volume from storm events such that the peak stormwater discharge from the site will be mitigated to the maximum extent possible.

VIII. Coordination of Environmental Review

A. Public Participation Program. The proposed project was discussed at numerous Village board meetings during the study and pre-design period.

B. Tribal Nations and Federal, State and Local Agencies Consulted - As part of its NEPA review of the project, the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Rural Development office consulted the Onondaga Nation about the project in an April 24, 2003 letter, and also submitted information about the project to all involved and interested federal and state agencies.

C. Previous Environmental Reviews - The Village previously completed review of the project pursuant to the New York State Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQR). The project's SEQR review was initially completed in 1997, and updated in 2002 after initial funding was obtained and project design could begin. In addition, the project was determined to meet the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Rural Development requirements for implementing the National Environmental Policy Act, to meet federal funding requirements. As a result a combined state/federal Final Notification/Finding of No Significant Impact was published in the local newspaper in June 2003.

D. Significant Correspondence

1. New York State Historic Preservation Office concurrence letter, December 2004
2. Combined Final Notification and Finding of No Significant Environmental Impact, June 12, 2003
3. Southern Tier East Regional Planning Development Board, Certification of Review, August 30, 2002
4. State Clearinghouse letter, January 16, 1998
5. FEMA Standard Flood Hazard Determination Form
6. NYSDEC letter relative to flood lands, December 15, 1997
7. NYSDEC letter relative to freshwater wetlands, February 6, 2003
8. USFWS consultation letters relative to threatened or endangered species, December 23, 1997 and January 7, 2003
9. NYSDEC letters relative to threatened or endangered species, December 18, 1997 and January 29, 2003
10. Village of Whitney Point SEQR lead agency resolution, December 3, 1997, and statement of findings and resolution, February 26, 2003
11. Coordinated review submission, Parts 1 and 2 of the full EAF, and contact list, December 13, 2002
12. Broome County Soil and Water Conservation District comments, September 23, 1997

13. Broome County Health Department comments, January 16, 1997
14. Cornell Cooperative Extension comments, March 6, 2003
15. New York State Environmental Notice Bulletin notice of Negative Declaration, March 12, 2003, and Notice of Permit Application, October 5, 2005
16. USDA Rural Development office, letter to Joseph Heath, Onondaga Nation tribal counsel, April 24, 2003

IX. Reference

Environmental Information Document (EID) for the Whitney Point Wastewater Collection and Treatment Project, October 2005, Lamont Engineers - The EID incorporates various other reference documents and copies of related correspondence including: soils information, wetland, floodplain, and sole source aquifer maps. It includes copies of correspondence with the New York State Historic Preservation Officer, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the New York State Dept. of Environmental Conservation, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, as well various project-related maps and figures.

Preliminary Engineer's Report - Wastewater Collection and Treatment System Feasibility Study, Village of Whitney Point, June 1997 (Revised November 1997), by Lamont, Van De Valk, Buckman & Whitbeck, P.P.